

Republic of South Sudan

Issue 15

June to September 2025



National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Bulletin

Messages Description

This Bulletin provides an overview and implications of June, July, August, and September (JJAS) 2025 seasonal forecast for South Sudan government, partners, communities and decision makers to take appropriate measures in saving lives and protect livelihoods. The analysis is based on prediction developed by IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC) in collaboration with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of member countries. Subsequently, the seasonal forecast was downscaled to South Sudan forecast by the South Sudan Meteorological Service.

Rainfall forecast: June - September period is a major rainfall season over most parts of South Sudan constituting 70% in both bimodal and unimodal rainfall zones with high probability (>90%) of rainfall exceeding 400 mm.

Above-Normal rainfall with 55 - 60% probability is expected across Eastern Equatoria, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile States, while 40 - 45% probability of moderate levels of precipitation (Normal rainfall) anticipated across Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Unity, some parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and Upper Nile States.

Additionally, the current water level in Lake Victoria is nearly the same as it was in 2024 and higher than in 2023, posing a risk that requires ongoing monitoring.



The elevating water levels in Lake Victoria could increase the flow into the White Nile, raising the likelihood of flooding in low-lying areas of South Sudan, particularly in the Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States.

On the other hand, Wetter conditions are likely to bring opportunities for crop production, and water access for livestock. It can also trigger significant flash floods in areas inundated in October to December 2024 season.

June-September 2025 Seasonal Rainfall released by South Sudan Meteorological Services Fig 1

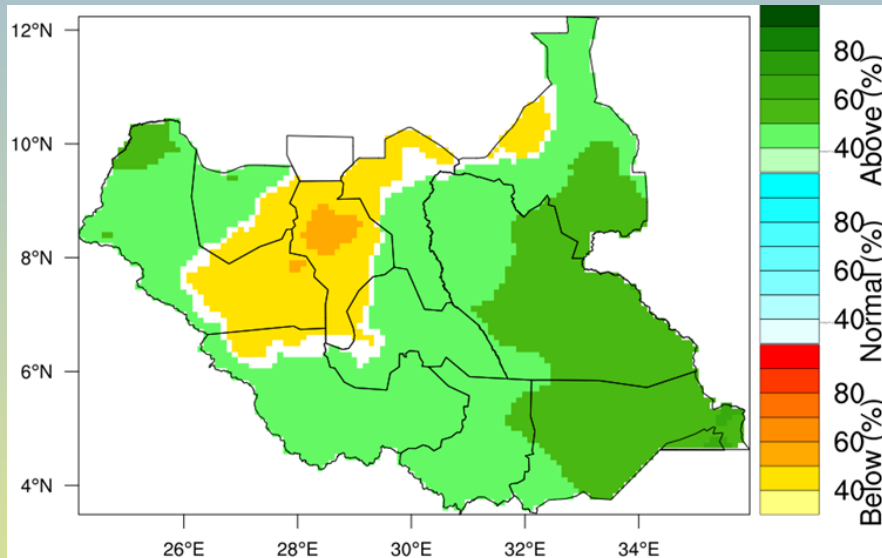


Figure (1) above indicates that heavy rainfall of more than 600 mm (coloured dark green) anticipated in following counties: -

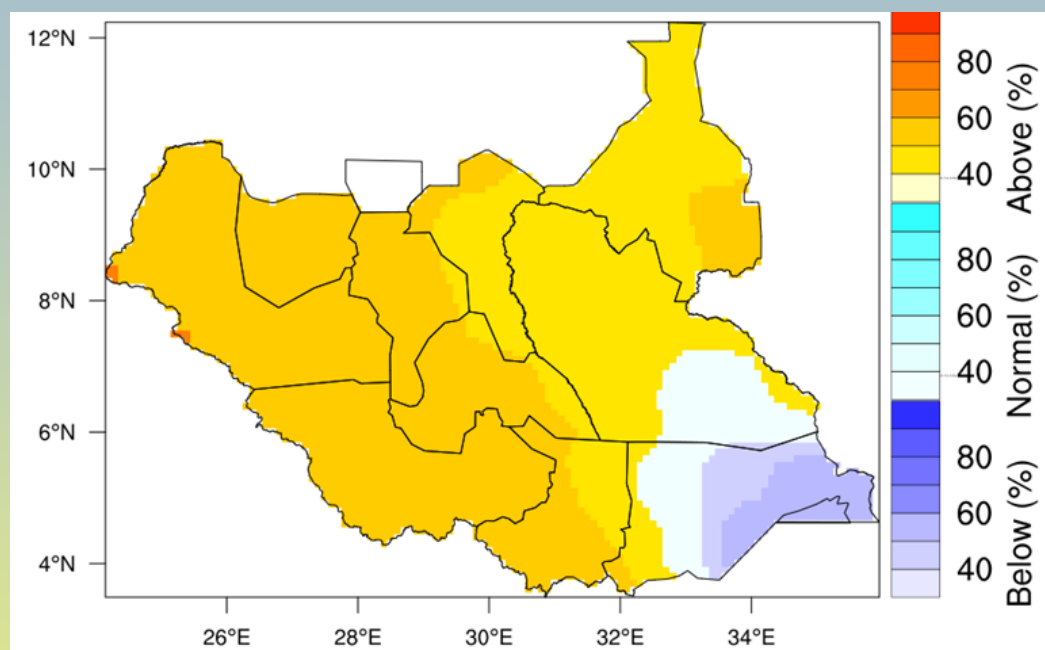
- ♦ Torit, Magwi, Lafon, and greater Kapoeta counties of Eastern Equatoria State,
- ♦ Pibor and Pochalla counties of GPAA,
- ♦ Bor South, Ayod, Akobo, Uror, Twic East, Nyirol, Duk and Canal/Pigi counties of Jonglei State,
- ♦ Raja county of Western Bahr-El Ghazal State
- ♦ Luakpiny/Nasir, Ulang, Maban, Maiwut, Longochuk, and Bailet counties of Upper Nile State,
- ♦ Terekeka and Juba counties of Central Equatoria State

Moderate rainfall 400 mm (colored green) is expected in Rubkona, Panyijiar, Leer, Koch, Guit, Mayom and Mayendit counties of Unity State including most parts of Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Upper Nile, Lakes, Unity and parts of western Bahr El Ghazal States.

while below-average rainfall (colored brown) less than 50 mm is expected over Warrap State with exception of small part of Tonj East County, parts of Cueibet and Wulu

Counties of Lakes State, southern part of Aweil North County, North East of Aweil East county , Southern Part of Aweil Center County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Mayom and Rubkona Counties of Unity State, Abienmon and Pariang Counties of Ruweng Administrative Area , South of Manyo County of Upper Nile State , much of Wau and Jur River Counties of Western Bahr el Ghazal State and north east part of Nagero County of Western Equatoria State.

June-September 2025 Seasonal Rainfall released by South Sudan Meteorological Services Fig 2



June – September 2025, temperature forecasted indicates, colder than normal surface temperatures expected in the eastern parts of Eastern Equatoria State. Average temperatures in the southern Jonglei State and most parts of Pibor Administrative Area. However warmer than average temperatures are likely to be experienced in the rest of the country.

Flood Early Warning Messages/Advisories to Communities at risk.

Communities residing near/along the rivers/streams/low-lying and flood prone areas, with water coming from up-stream of Nile River, and the forecasted heavy rains in the months of June-September, that is likely to cause flooding, may lead to loss of lives and properties. Hence, the following need to be considered.

Preparation before floods: -

- ◆ Watch for signs of flooding such as rising river levels, heavy rain, thunderstorms, dark clouds, or strange river sounds.
- ◆ Pack emergency supplies like food, water, medicine, flashlight, radio, batteries, phone charger, cash, IDs, and birth certificates and other relevant documents, for fast evacuation.

both by car, boats and on foot.

- ♦ Move important things like livestock to higher and safer grounds.
- ♦ Prepare your home for flooding by putting properties which you are not able to carry in waterproof plastic bags, house ceiling, closing doors, windows and gate following evacuation advisories.
- ♦ Clear garbage and solid waste from water ways (natural and artificial channels)

Staying safe during floods.

- ♦ Follow the instructions of local authorities and emergency services. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately and safely. Do not return to your home until you are told it is safe.
- ♦ If you are displaced by floods, you may lack shelter, food, water, sanitation, health care and security. You are not alone. Government and humanitarian partners will make all efforts to provide (prioritise) support to those at critical needs.
- ♦ If you come across flowing water above your ankles, stop, turn around, and go the other way. Do not attempt to cross water-covered roads or bridges. Do not try to walk, swim or drive through swift water. Fast flowing water is dangerous, even when shallow.
- ♦ Do not wait for evacuation, please move to higher ground.
- ♦ Avoid travelling at night during flooding.
- ♦ Stay up to date with the weather forecast.
- ♦ Avoid driving through fast-moving water.
- ♦ Watch out for poisonous snakes – especially around trees and bushes as you move to higher and safe ground due to flooding. Use a stick to poke through debris.

Messages after floods

- ♦ Stay away from low-lying areas.
- ♦ Do not drink from, play, or swim in floodwater.
- ♦ Service sanitation systems as soon as possible e.g., Bathrooms and Toilets
- ♦ If your home is damaged, do not re-enter until it is repaired, and you are sure it is safe.

Given these potential risks, governments at all levels, partners including all other stakeholders need to prepare for the possibility of sustained high-water levels by strengthening disaster preparedness plans, implementing effective flood mitigation strategies, and ensuring improved access to humanitarian aid for those in need.

June -September 2025 Seasonal Implications on Agriculture Sector includes:

- ♦ The heavy rainfall and cold conditions especially in Eastern Equatoria State is likely to affect the harvesting of certain crops such as beans.
- ♦ Low crop production is likely to be experienced in areas projected to receive less than usual precipitation and have no access to drought-tolerant seeds.

Agriculture Sector Advisories and Mitigation Measures:

- ◆ Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security to help trained farmers in crop post-harvest technologies to minimize harvest losses especially in areas expected to receive above average rain fall.
- ◆ Households to consider vegetable production to supplement required food nutrients.
- ◆ Households/community should practice conservation agriculture as this will help conserve the little available moisture for the crops.
- ◆ Encourage farmers in areas expected to have enhance rainfall or flood areas to plant or introduce water tolerant crop varieties such as rice, sweet potatoes, maize and cassava.
- ◆ Areas with below normal rainfall are encouraged to plant drought tolerant crop varieties and
- ◆ Preposition of agricultural inputs e.g. seeds, ploughing hoes in flood prone areas
- ◆ Farmers to be advised to relocate to higher ground in case of flood or construct dykes to control water flowing into settlements.
- ◆ Creating mechanism for response and preventing occurrence of gender -based conflict and violence over scarce resources in event of displacement.

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications on Food Security

Over half of the population (about 7.7 million people, or 57 percent) facing high levels of acute food insecurity IPC AFI Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between April and July 2025. Among these are 83,000 people experiencing catastrophic food insecurity in IPC AFI Phase 5, in Pibor County of Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Luakpiny/Nasir, Ulang, Malakal counties of Upper Nile State, and 39,000 people returning to South Sudan after fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Luakpiny/Nasir and Ulang are at risk of Famine in the worst-case scenario.

Around 2.3 million children under the age of five at risk of acute malnutrition. This includes 714,439 children at risk of severe acute malnutrition expected by the end of 2025 and require prevention and treatment. About 1.2 million pregnant and breast-feeding women are expected to need treatment of acute malnutrition Key drivers of Acute Food Insecurity includes conflict and insecurity, low agricultural production, economic crisis, and climatic shocks

Food Security Advisories and Mitigation Measures:

Urgent and immediate action is needed for these populations, including large-scale and multi-sectoral response.

Fig 3 Projection for Acute Food Insecurity | April - July 2025

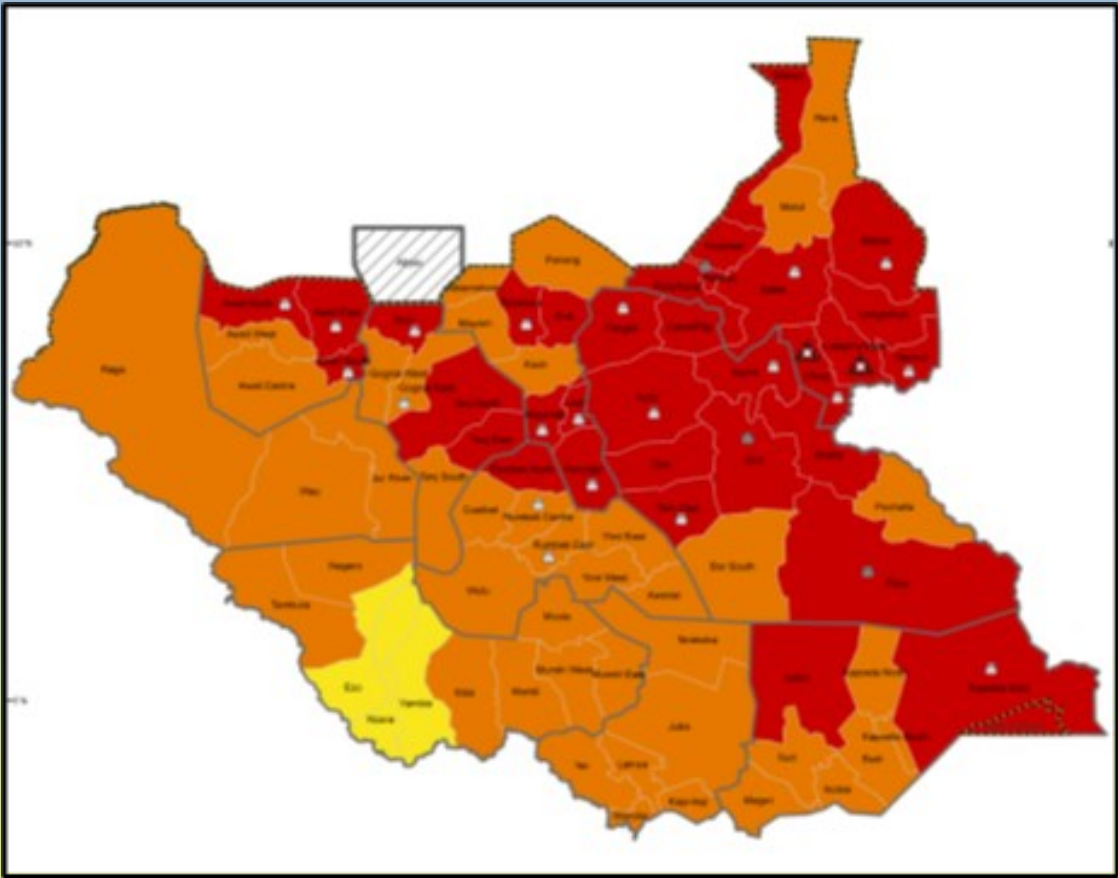
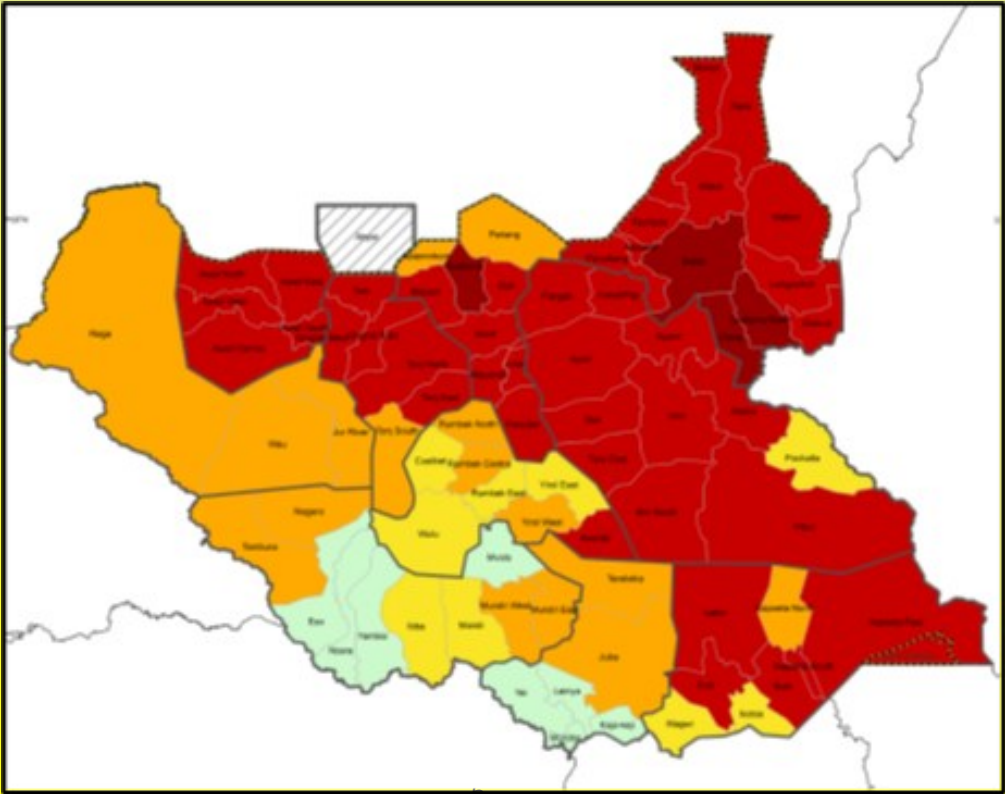


Fig 4 Projection
Malnutrition |
June 2025



for Acute
July 2024 -

June - September 2025 Seasonal implications on Livestock includes:

- ◆ Increased movement of livestock to higher ground in counties whose livelihood activities are predominately agricultural is likely to worsen the already strained relations between farmers and pastoralists.
- ◆ Abnormal livestock movement is likely to increase spreading of livestock diseases as well as prevent access to animal health services such as vaccination and treatment.
- ◆ Submerged pastures may result in livestock mortality and production loss compromising the food security and nutrition of livestock communities.

Livestock Sector: Advisories and Mitigation measures

- ◆ To minimize the negative impact of flood/ dry spell disaster on livestock and people's livelihood, it is always advisable to take all the necessary precaution, prevention and mitigation measures such as
- ◆ Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to enhance livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment and pre-positioning animal drugs.
- ◆ Communities should consider rehabilitating existing water bodies e.g. shallow wells or digging new shallow wells, in-order to address water needs during and after dry spells.
- ◆ Ensuring sustainable livestock production, Livestock owners should consider selling livestock during flooding/dry spell and buying them after flooding/dry spell to avoid loss
- ◆ Moving livestock to higher ground before the flooding
- ◆ Agreeing on possible migration routes and grazing areas to reduce tension between farmers and pastoralists.

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications on Health includes:

- ◆ This season will provide a conducive environment for breeding of vectors such as mosquitoes, snails and others that can cause diseases e.g. malaria, dengue fever, West Nile Virus and bilharzia other common water borne illnesses likely to be associated with floodings include Cholera, Typhoid fever, Hepatitis A, Dysentery, Amoebiasis, Leptospirosis, Cryptosporidiosis and Giardia

Health Sector Advisories and Mitigation Measures on specific epidemic:

Malaria

- ◆ Distribute: Mosquito nets (ITNs); o Malaria prevention medication; o Indoor Residue Spray (IRS).
- ◆ Risk communication & environmental management.
- ◆ Develop or update contingency plan for malaria.
- ◆ Education and awareness campaigns on precautions before the rain and dry season.

Cholera

- ◆ Water treatment & distribution
- ◆ Risk communication/Education and awareness campaigns on precautions
- ◆ Community engagement & hygiene promotion.
- ◆ Develop or update contingency plan for cholera.
- ◆ Engage on Public-private partnerships (PPP) on health -related issues,
- ◆ Downscaling of reports to national level, Inter-sectorial collaboration, and Develop disease database.

Other mitigation measures include,

Activation of the National, States and Counties Health taskforces,

Pre-position of essential lifesaving drugs and medical equipment before access become difficult.

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications on Water Sector includes:

- ◆ Scarcity of water in areas likely to receive below normal rainfall, will give rise to conflict over scarce resources
- ◆ Pollution and contamination of surface and groundwater.
- ◆ Water contamination affects water facilities like boreholes, while surface water pollution results from plastics and solid waste transported into waterways, and streams.

- ◆ The conventional flood-prone States like Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, part of Lakes and Central Equatoria are susceptible to flooding.

Water Sector: Advisories and Mitigation Measures

- ◆ The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation to continue monitoring and share updates of the River Nile water levels and discharges from neighbouring Uganda for efficient management of floodplains and identify hotspot areas prone to flooding.
- ◆ Promote water conservation measures.

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications to Disaster Risk Management Sector includes:

- ◆ Population displacement because of communities' land being inundated.
- ◆ Possibilities of inaccessibility due to critical infrastructure such as bridges, roads, and dykes.
- ◆ Disruption of learning centres due to flooding.

Disaster Risk Management Sector: Advisories and Mitigation Measures

- ◆ Conduct Risk Assessment and Mapping of elements at risk with detailed maps of flood-prone areas, highlighting vulnerable areas and critical infrastructure
- ◆ Identify evacuation sites and develop evacuation plans.
- ◆ Timely dissemination of warnings to communities through various channels (e.g., radio, SMS, Newspapers, social media) and awareness campaigns to educate the public on flood risks and safety measures.
- ◆ Strengthen flood defences such as levees (embankment), community dykes and clear drainage channels and rehabilitate rain-water drainage to avoid flooding.
- ◆ Strengthen coordination mechanisms among government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Private sector and community groups to ensure efficient information flow before and during a flood event.
- ◆ Engage multi-stakeholders in disaster risk planning for preparedness and response
- ◆ Early mobilization and allocation of resources and stockpiling of humanitarian aid is crucial

to save lives.

- ◆ To enhance preparedness, humanitarian and development partners need to activate and review their contingency plans and programs incorporating scenarios likely to have negative and adverse implications as per the seasonal forecast predicted for June-September 2025

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications on the Environment includes ;

- ◆ Environmental degradation in form of soil erosion
- ◆ Water pollution due to flooding water contaminating drinking water sources.
- ◆ Drying/dying of trees for being inundated for long period.
- ◆ Deforestation/cutting of trees for temporary shelters and firewood by displaced population.

Environment and Forestry Sector: Advisories and Mitigation Measures:

- ◆ Awareness raising on the conservation of the environment.
- ◆ Encourage communities to plant trees for protection against flooding and water pollution
- ◆ Clear garbage and solid waste from water ways (natural and artificial channels) is encouraged

June -September 2025 Seasonal implications on the Markets and Prices

The continued economic crisis and the depreciation of the South Sudanese pounds against dollars will likely encourages traders to withhold stocks in anticipation of further price in-creases or to set higher selling prices especially in counties cut off due to poor road network during raining season as well as those impacted with insecurity. When this happened, the purchasing power of many households across the country especially the market dependent will most likely be affected negatively as prices of food items surge.

Market and Price: Advisories and Mitigation Measures:

- Importation of more food items by selected contracted companies and sell at subsidized price to local people.
- Tax waiver for any food items imported to lower prices.

Inclusion, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services institutions should continuously monitor the progress of the season and provide weekly updates on the forecasts regarding the expected impacts to ensure that early warning information reaches all; and government sectors and partners to review their contingency plans accordingly.

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